

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1880.

"Be Just and Fear Not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SO

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### THE COTTON MARKET.

Last Prices Unchanged to Eight Points Higher.

New York, Jan. 25.—The cotton market was weak and unsettled during today's earlier trading, but after a sharp break had an almost equally sharp rally with the close steady, not unchanged to 4 points higher. The opening was steady at an advance of 4 to 15 points in response to better cables; with March contracts selling 14.35 and May 14.27 on the call. During the early trading Liverpool buying helped to sustain the market, but there was a good deal of Wall street selling attributed to the weakness of the stock market and local bear pressure which seemed to reflect a feeling in professional speculative circles that the agitation against high priced commodities and the talk of legislative action against exchange would be followed up generally by lower prices. At first this selling made comparatively little impression, but as prices worked off, stop loss orders were triggered, and during the early afternoon March contracts sold at 13.90 and May at 14.01, or 25 to 35 points below the high level of the morning and at a net decline of about 35 to 40 points on the active months. After the cessation of stop orders, however, the market was less urgent and showed a slight recovery, but the later trading reflected the lowest on day.

## BALLINGER-PINCHOT PROBE.

GLAVIS, SECRETARY'S CHIEF ACCUSER, TESTIFIES.

"Case for the Prosecution" Summed Up in the Allegation That Prior to Entering the Government Service Ballinger Acted as Attorney for Coal Company in Cases Believed to Be Fraudulent.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Ballinger-Pinchot Congressional committee of inquiry began its public sessions today, with Louis B. Glavis, the chief accuser of Secretary Ballinger, on the witness stand. Due to many interruptions and the final decision of the committee to insist that Glavis' counsel should make an opening statement of what specific charges were made against Ballinger, the witness did not get very far along in his narrative. There was opportunity, however, to draw some conclusions as to the preliminary line-up of the committee. The special counsel for Glavis, Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, summed up the "case for the prosecution" in this way:

"That prior to entering the government service in any capacity, Mr. Ballinger acted as attorney in drawing up an agreement in escrow and deeds in the Wilson Coal Company cases in Lewis County, Washington, these cases being an alleged fraud upon the land laws. Mr. Ballinger's name did not appear in the court records of the case. That Mr. Ballinger as commissioner of the land office in 1907 did not show due diligence in investigating the alleged frauds connected with the Cunningham coal land claims in Alaska; that he had knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding these claims, and in spite of this entered the employ of one of the claimants, after leaving the land office and before becoming Secretary of the Interior; that he covered these claims to be 'clear listed' for patent without due investigation and that they would have gone to patent if Glavis and others had not intervened. It is not any one act, but a series of acts, that it was for the committee to determine whether or not the land office should be held responsible by the people and present in our hands."

Secretary Wilson, Root and Sutherland and Representative Olmstead and Ballinger were the more active of the commissioners in paying the witness and his attorney with questions. The responsible members of the committee were not much in evidence. Representative Graham, one of the Democratic members, took issue with Senator Nelson during the trial minutes of the hearing and declared in a certain instance the wisdom of proof was upon the Secretary of the Interior rather than upon the accused witness.

The hearing will be resumed Friday morning, and hereafter there will be morning and afternoon sittings every day except on Wednesdays.

Glavis said the information came to him second-hand, that a stipulation had been entered into by the government counsel in the Wilson cases and the attorneys for the claimant whereby the name of Mr. Ballinger was not to appear. The witness said the records would bear him out. Glavis claimed that Ballinger's participation amounted to a conspiracy in a fraudulent claim against the government. He described in detail the location and extent of the Cunningham claims in Alaska.

Mr. Brandeis, Glavis' counsel, was asked to outline the specific charges against Secretary Ballinger. "It appears first," said Mr. Brandeis, "that Mr. Ballinger, while commissioner of the land office, took an active part in the controversy and investigation which arose as to the validity of the Alaska coal fields, and by ordering some of the claims to patent, acquired knowledge of importance. He personally acted and took part in the action of the department relating to the investigation of these claims, which, we assert, were fraudulent. This having been the case, when he ceased to be commissioner he took the position as counsel for some of these claimants."

Senator Sutherland, of Utah, interrupted: "You do not claim that Ballinger acted corruptly as commissioner but that he made improper use of the information which he had obtained?" "That is not all," replied the attorney.

## WILSON DISCUSSES FOOD.

LIVING COSTS MORE IN AMERICA THAN ANYWHERE ELSE HE SAYS.

Secretary of Agriculture, Speaking in Philadelphia, Declares the Trouble is not so Much the Cost of High Living—Lure from Farm to City Responsible.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26.—"It costs more to get the common necessities of life in the United States today than in any other country in the world."

This startling statement was made tonight by James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, in an address delivered before the Manufacturers' Club, of this city. Secretary Wilson discussed "the present food crisis" in a way that was original and forceful.

"Some people," he said, "tell us that if we repeal the present tariff law to let in foreign products free of duty the present difficulty will cease. I do not believe it. Eggs are 35 cents a dozen in Canadian cities and 60 cents a dozen in some American cities. The duty is three cents a dozen. What difference would it make whether you took off that three cents or not?"

The Secretary further said that he believed the American people are suffering at present not so much from the high cost of living as from the cost of high living, his statement being:

"It has been said that the American is the best fed, best clothed, best educated and best housed man upon earth. We shall have to add now that he is the most expensively fed."

Secretary Wilson pointed out that the fundamental difficulty was that the people are leaving the farms to such an extent that there are not enough remaining to produce the food for the increasing population. The boys and girls of the farms, he asserted, are being lured away to the cities, to the factories and to the mines, and to too great an extent the agricultural resources of the country are being neglected. He said he was convinced that the government was responsible in great measure for the keeping up of the tide, and that that same influence could be sufficient to control the prices of products brought from other countries, even though the tariff were removed.

Secretary Wilson, after declaring that the record made by the manufacturers of the United States is a good one, said:

"The education of the farmer, however, has been overlooked. The young farmers have been educated away from the farm and from the production of food for the people."

In discussing further the lure from the farm to the cities, the Secretary continued:

"It is up to you, gentlemen of the Manufacturers' Club, to look into these things. Go down to the foundation and inquire. If you find my statement to be correct, that the people are leaving the farms to such an extent that there are not enough left to produce the food of our growing population, take steps to have the young farmer taught regarding his life work."

"You should be giving instructions to the thousands of young men and women along these lines. At the present time they might as well be ignorant knowledge and be introduced to applied science. In the summer time they should go into the fields."

"Get a farm big enough to educate the people who are to grow your food in the future. If you are to have food in the future that can be sold to the people at reasonable prices. If it is necessary to get a five thousand acre farm, get it."

Next, "the fact that he acted at all with reference to the continuance of the contest was not consistent with the highest conduct as an officer of the government."

"Then you claim he acted corruptly, or improperly?" asked Senator Sutherland.

"Yes, improperly; that he acted without due regard to the interest of the government while commissioner; also that he acted improperly afterward in taking employment from the claimants who had been before him as commissioner."

We claim that Ballinger's action as commissioner was improper in his failure to thoroughly investigate the Alaska claims; that he acted improperly in ordering these claims to patent, and we claim that they were on the road to patent, with undue haste, when Glavis intervened and saved them. He acted improperly in allowing the Alaska claimants to see all the papers on file in the department.

## PARIS LIKE A CITY DOOMED.

EVERY HOUR ADDS TO THE EXTENT OF THE CATASTROPHE.

Snow Has Ceased, But the Seine Is Still Rising and Every Minute Brings Graver Dangers—Half the City in Darkness and the Waters of the Raging Rivers Have Invaded The System of Subways Underlying The City.

Paris, Jan. 26.—The snow has ceased and the weather is moderating, but the Seine is still rising, and Paris, like a doomed city, is holding its breath in terror. Half the city is in darkness. In the gloom galloping orderlies are bearing instructions which can no longer be sent by telephone. The army of police, firemen and soldiers give the appearance of a city fighting for its life.

Every minute brings grave dangers. New areas are being inundated, quays are collapsing, yawning chasms appear in the streets. The water of the Seine has invaded the system of subways, one line of which encircles Paris completely, while another runs from end to end near the river course, and branch lines seam the city in various directions, connecting rich and poor quarters alike. The most famous thoroughfares of Paris, the Rue de Rivoli, the Champs Elysees, the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, the Place de l'Opera, the Boulevard St. Germain, are thus threatened with collapse if the volume of water increases in the subterranean passages.

What new disaster will come to the waterlogged city before the Seine begins to fall no one can predict. Already the damage is officially estimated at \$200,000,000, and every hour adds millions more. The catastrophe promises to exceed the limits of a national disaster and become international. The death roll also is growing at frightful rate, and when the epidemic, which now appears inevitable, breaks out, it will run into thousands. Already scarlet fever has appeared among the refugees at Ivry.

Among the emergency measures taken by the government of Paris as a result of the appearance of Halley's comet. The authorities are bending their energies to the rescue of the imprisoned and the succor of the homeless.

The public subscriptions opened by the newspapers have reached nearly \$100,000, while the Red Cross and other relief societies have gone nobly to work.

The extent of the floods in Paris may be judged by the fact that about half the length of the quays within the city are under water which is pouring into the streets, and thousands of laborers and soldiers are working like mad men to build cement walls to hold back the current. The foreign office and the Hotel Paris d'Orsay have been abandoned as the cellars are full of water. The Continental Hotel, and many residences in the aristocratic quarter are rapidly being evacuated. There is less water in the subway station in front of the Gare St. Lazare, and the sinking of the square threatens to carry down the adjacent buildings.

As the result of a conference, Parliament will be asked to authorize an extension of time for commercial paper because of the general disorganization of business.

Besides the failure of the gas and electric lighting plants, Paris is confronted with an oil famine. Scores of oil barges from Rouen are tied up in the Seine, and the great depots of distribution in the outskirts of Paris are flooded. The oil refineries at Rouen are endangered. The situation in the provinces is no better than in the city, as they are supplied with oil from Paris.

### THE BIGHAM CASE.

Attorneys Appear Before Supreme Court to Secure Release of Avant, Who is in Penitentiary.

Columbia, Jan. 27.—Attorneys Ragsdale, of Florence, and Hazard, of Georgetown, appeared before Supreme Court today to secure the release of Avant, convicted with Dr. G. C. Bigham of killing of Mrs. Bigham last summer. In the absence of Solicitor Wells, Attorney General Lyon appeared for the State. Justice Gary asked for the filing of Mr. Wells' argument and an affidavit from Mr. Ragsdale, showing the agreement between himself and Mr. Wells, and of what took place in open court in regard to the application for bail.

Cunningham said in a letter, on file at Juneau that Commissioner Ballinger gave him the papers.

## THE CITY OF CONGRESS.

SOME THINGS THAT ARE PYING ATTENTION.

National Conservation—The cost and Also the Wastefulness of Our Food-stuffs—Waste of Time by Congress, And the Evil Effects of Too Much Millionaireism.

Washington, Jan. 26.—During the past week Washington has had more than its usual complement of congresses, for besides the chronic congress or the one we always have with us on the Hill, there has been here a Congress of Governors of the States and the Civic Federation Congress. Inasmuch as one of these congresses was composed of the Governors of the States it is not necessary to add that it was a distinguished gathering, but the Congress of Civic Federation was also composed of distinguished men whose names are familiar to readers throughout the United States. Both of them were addressed by the President and by Senator Root and other distinguished men while members and senators attended their meetings. They were entertained at the White House, at clubs and by residents of the city. When President Taft appeared on the stage at the first meeting of the Congress of Civic Federation, he was received with enthusiastic applause and made a happy extemporaneous address. But the most significant incident of the meeting was on the following day when Mr. Gifford Pinchot was announced to address the Federation on the subject of conservation. There can be no doubt that in this distinguished representative assemblage, he and the cause he represents, is the one nearest the heart of the people at the present time. His address was admirable in that it was free from personalities. He said in substance:

"A plague on both our houses. Forget investigations, or at least put them aside for the present and let us pass legislation to prevent the piracy of national resources and to enable us to secure them for all the people and for posterity."

It will not be news to you that the national government and congress have been impressed with the force and the importance of the wide spread movement to reduce the cost of the necessities of life. This is, indeed, a vital question and it appears to be permeating every nook and corner of the country. There will be investigations by the Secretary of Agriculture and his many field experts, by congress and by learned and unlearned throughout the country, and after investigation has done its perfect work it will probably be found that everybody knew in the past the real causes of the rise in the cost of food stuffs. Meanwhile, if the people of the country have nerve enough to continue the boycott on meats, the price of this almost unnecessary article of diet will come down while there will be great and in some instances, astonishing improvement in health and vigor from rheumatism and other uric acid diseases. There is no doubt whatever that the people of this country are the most wasteful of all peoples in the matters of food. They eat too much, they throw away what would support an equal number of people of India, China or Japan and there is not the least exaggeration in the statement that the cost of what the average man in America eats in one day, would keep an inhabitant of China or India in food for two weeks. This is a temperate statement. I know it to be true from personal observation on the spot.

Whether one favors or disapproves female suffrage there can scarcely be but one answer to the question of a vociferous suffragette who points to congress and asks, "Could any body of women waste more time in words?" Congress with more work laid out than could be accomplished in a whole year of daily sessions, has as yet not even begun on one of the important items of its lengthy programme. Everything waits while the insurgents surge and Speaker Cannon smokes and sits tight in the chair from which they would pry him loose. The Ballinger-Pinchot case which was to be "investigated" has not had a preliminary airing and knowing congress, it is safe to predict that when it is introduced we will have a repetition of the Brownsville investigation, the taking of endless testimony, the examination of innumerable witnesses until the public will have forgotten the original issue.

The immigration committee hoped to spring a sensation on the public by its introduction of the White House bill and a few representatives have worked themselves into a fine frenzy over it but the public so far as on

## BALLINGER PROBE BEGINS.

INVESTIGATION OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT WILL START.

Glavis to be First Witness—Dismissed Agent of General Land Office Will Take Stand—Other Former Officials to Follow.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy by a joint committee of congress will begin at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow, when L. R. Glavis, the agent of the general land office, who lost his position by executive order, because of charges he brought against Secretary Ballinger, will be the first witness. His testimony, it is expected will lay the ground for the calling of Gifford Pinchot, former government forester, O. W. Price, former assistant forester, and Alexander Shaw, former law officer of the forestry bureau who were removed from the service by President Taft because of their alleged activities in the controversy.

The joint committee met this afternoon and arranged all the preliminaries for the opening of the official probing of the interior department and the forest service.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, who was elected chairman of the joint committee, reported that he had conferred with Messrs. Pinchot, Price and Shaw and that they had said they had agreed jointly upon George W. Pepper, of Philadelphia to act as their attorney. Mr. Glavis appeared before the committee and announced that his counsel would be Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, and Jos. B. Cotton, of New York. Mr. Glavis was instructed to report with his counsel for examination at the afternoon session of the committee tomorrow.

Secretary Ballinger has informed the committee that he does not care for an attorney to look after his interests as he feels confident that the committee will make the inquiry broad and complete. If that is done, he said, he wants no lawyer to defend him.

It is expected that the hearing will begin at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow, and will continue until 5 o'clock, and be held at such time as may be determined by the members of the committee.

### CORPORATION TAX

Federal Circuit Judge in Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Jud.

W. Taylor, in United States Circuit Court today, sustained the constitutionality of the Federal corporation tax law. In a former order dismissing the suit of a stockholder against the American Multigraph Company, of Cleveland, He sustained the company's demurrer.

He will allow the case to be taken up to the Supreme Court for decision. Judge Taylor dispensed with a hearing for the reason that a similar action has been carried to the Supreme Court from Vermont.

The centennial of the founding of St. Francis Episcopal church in Charleston was celebrated Sunday.

can take it from the capital shows no indication of pulse. Southern members embrace the opportunity to see the air and pow wow about "the disgrace to our glorious womanhood" but cooler blooded statesmen and smart New York millionaires loom about and think reflectively upon subjects not one half of which can be told.

In searching for an explanation of the general ineffectiveness of congress too much stress cannot be laid upon the obvious fact that that body has become a huge social centre and that the congressional session is regarded more seriously as a social season than a period set aside for the transaction of national business. Everyone is familiar with the fact that the majority of members are engaged in grinding their own axes and that many are the tools of corporations that have selected them, but aside from this it is clear that social ambitions sap the energy and spirit of practically all of them. Washington has become a centre of fashion and extravagance. The social pace is set by a yearly increasing colony of millionaires with nothing to do but amuse themselves. Congressmen whose main income is their salary are endeavoring to keep up and spending all their money and much of their energy in this effort. In any other city they would not attempt it, but having here a vague social position accorded them by reason of their office they become infected by the prevalent desire to be in the smartest

### THREE SHOOTING OFFICERS.

A. C. L. Employee at Columbia Wounded by Negro.

Columbia, Jan. 26.—It was learned today that Special Officer S. B. Boyer, of the Royster yard, had been shot last night. At the Columbia Hospital late tonight it was stated that his condition was very grave. The Royster yards are about two miles from the city on the line of the A. C. L. toward Sumter.

Mr. Boyer was on duty at the Royster freight yards last night, when he discovered two negroes taking a quantity of goods from a freight car on a siding. He advanced closely on the thieves before he made any attempt to protect himself in case the negroes attacked him, and did not have time to draw his pistol when the negroes discovered him. In the struggle that ensued, one of the negroes snatched Mr. Boyer's pistol from his hand and shot him, the ball entering his shoulder, and coursing downward lodged in his body.

H. S. Whaley, of Charleston, speaker of the house of representatives, may be a candidate for lieutenant-governor in the next election.

Two negroes were shot at a "hot spot" in Calhoun county.